

MR. WILSON'S STAND

President's Position on Tariff Is Important.

Country Can Only Hope That He Will Recognize the Failure of the Un-

derwood Law and Use His Influence to Remedy It.

As President Wilson wrote to James M. Cox a month ago, the United States possesses in the depart-

trade commission agencies empowered to collect all the information the congress needs to write a "scientific tariff law." The "scientific tariff commission" is an inconsequential incident, which cannot be raised to the level of a political issue. The country will not be interested in it, nor for an excellent reason.

What absorbs the attention of the business community is the president's attitude toward the law now in force. He still believes, as he did in 1914, that the tariff is the only way to protect "normal conditions" are restored? Is he still unconvinced by its failure was not thoroughly demonstrated by its operation previous to August 1, 1914? Does he imagine that the tariff will protect Europe will reestablish the "normal conditions" that obtained until the end of July last year?

The Underwood law was discredited in peace, and war has changed the situation of commerce and business. The end of the military struggle will still further alter our circumstances. Already the lessons are written for those with sufficient wit to learn them. The menace of an industrial struggle of unprecedented intensity is over our manufacturers and merchants, their workers and all who are dependent on them. Has

Wilson recognized it, or is he blind to the danger on the one hand and insensitive to the wonderful opportunities on the other?

With a tariff adjusted to its needs and its situation, with schedules designed to meet the facts of business and not the economics of the husting, the United States can regard with confidence the assaults industrial Europe will launch when it stops killing.

Free Trade in the Discard.
The British chancellor of the exchequer has thrown his free trade

theories to the dogs and recommends an increase in tariff duties in order to raise more money for the war. He proposes other taxes, but the high tariff is the most significant, for he says that "if by taxation we can restrict imports, reduce consumption

and bring revenue, we shall have found the ideal fiscal system." If he would omit the second of his three characteristics of an ideal system, or revise it so as to call for development of national industries, he would have created a formula which

The protective tariff differs from all other taxes in that it serves double purpose. It produces revenue for the government and it produces work at high wages for the people.

it keeps in the country a greater portion of the wealth produced than any other taxation system ever devised. Old-fashioned British theories have to be abandoned in this great crisis, when expedients that will raise real money must be found lest the nation perish. — Philadelphia, Public Ledger.

Tariff Must Be Revised.
That tariff revision is necessary cannot be disputed. Everything shows it. That it should be performed understandingly has only to be stated.

That all the means exist for assisting congress in performing its duty, the president points out. There is no way, and all necessary is a will.

It is very plain, therefore, that congress at the coming session do nothing with the tariff—lets the re-

Attitude of Progressives.

conference in New York, after which Victor Murdock, chairman of the national committee, said: "We are going to run a straight Progress ticket next year. That was the wish of every man here today, and is the prevailing sentiment among others."

leaders in the West with whom I have talked recently." And if T. R. succeeds in his alleged efforts to capture the G. O. P. nomination, will the Progressive ticket succeed in polling enough votes to bring about his feat?

Conditions Demand Protection. Free trade theories that once were expounded so eloquently and earnestly have been knocked into a cocked hat by the European turmoil. The new conditions produced demand protection "as an emergency measure," and

man should hesitate to vote it
cause at an earlier day and under
ferent conditions he held to the d
trine of free trade.

Leader Kitchin is an orator of p
er, and the house at the com
session will probably hear from

Mr. Perkins Will Come Back.

How much longer Mr. Perkins will remain out of the Republican fold is a question. He may come into camp

and thus have a voice in the nomination, or he may come in later come in he will some time before election day is the general expectation. Bull moosery as a national force is dead, and Mr. Perkins has for himself unable to indorse a

One Point of View.

The Other—Well, that's enough
put any man wise.

The Case.

"What did the poet mean when

"Of course, she had liquid
stupid."

